We observe you have fallen into an error respecting ou demestic goods, in your paper this morning. The styles ere manufacture are never marked so as to resemble Foreign, and are never represented to be such. The reaemblance between the domestic and foreign goods mushave misled you. We are not shie as yet to sell our Amer
Ican Hoslery and Under-Garments at as low a price as the imported, but they are cheaper. Our customers know this to be the fact, and the demand for them—constantly increating, in spite of the about prejudice against home-manufactured articles—is further evidence.

Respectfully yours,

We infer from the foregoing that the Hosiery sold by Messrs. R. & R. stamped with a British crown are not of their own but of British manufacture. That is a little better than we had been led to suppose. Knowing them as extensive manufacturers, we not unreasonably pre. sumed that the goods they sold were wholly of their own production in spite of the crown. And they must now allow us to hope that the day is not distant when they will be able abundantly to supply the demand for such fabrics as they deal in at prices sufficiently cheap, without piecing out their assortments with inferior goods from British factories.

-If a dozen cloth-stores, tailoring establish ments, &c. were started in this City on the avowed principle of never supplying a Foreign fabric when a good home-made counterpart could be obtained, we believe they would gradually fight their way to patronage and prosperity. Capital, capacity and character would be requisite to sustain them, but they could hardly fail in time to touch a re. sponsive chord in the National heart. We wish the experiment could be tried.

THE WORLD'S FAIR MUSIC.-A beautiful rep resentation, in lithographic colors, of the great building erected for the World's Fair, has been published by Firth, Pond & Co. as the appropriate title-page to the " Quadrille of all Nations; music by the celebrated Jullien. In this composition, the national melodies of England, America. France, Russia, Italy, Spain, India, Poland, &c. are introduced. Jullien's ideas are immense .-We shall next have his "Planetary Polka," "Waltz of the Stars," and "Quick-Step of the Universe."

"The Paine Farm," formerly given by the State of New-York to Thomas Paine, for his services in the Revolution, has been purchased by an incorporated Company, to be used for various benevolent, patriotic and social purposes, among others, for an Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, for whose benefit a Ball will be given on Wednesday, the 26th, at the Chinese Hall. (See advertisement ) A subscription of twenty-five dollars constitutes a Life Member of this Association, with the privilege of a Cemetery, which is also in progress.

PARODI BACK AGAIN.-The Boston Times states, "by authority," that after PARODI leaves Boston, which event will positively take place next Monday, she will give two concerts at Philadelphia, and then, instead of going South, as was first intended, with Strakosch, she will return to New-York. E. L. Walker, the present empresario, has secured the Astor Place Opera House and he will present a series of Operas, with a full company, at the low price of one dollar per

SPLENDID TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM .- On Satardsy evening the Tompkins Blues, a handsome military company of this City, presented to their Captain, James L. Waugh, a magnificent gold medal, set with three diamonds, and displaying the American eagle on each side, as a mark of the respect and high estimation in which they regard him. The original cost of this beautiful present was about \$300.

THE WALL-ST. DEFALCATION .- Justice Lothrop yesterday decided to issue a warrant for the arrest of Ray Tompkins, on complaint of Benj. Nathan, charging him with obtaining, by false representations, 100 shares of the stock of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. from complainant. Mr. Tompkins will enter on his defense this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE .- The laying of the corner-stone of the new Synagogue, in Greene-st. will take place this day, (Tuesday.) The clergy of various denominations are respectfully invited to join the procession at the temporary Synagogue 594 Broadway, at 2 o'clock precisely. A discourse (in English) will be delivered by Rev. Dr

We learn that Mr. Sizen is to give a lecture on Phrenology, in Clinton Hall, on Wednesday evening, 26th inst. Mr. Sizer is a practical Phrenologist of the first rank, and we have no doubt will instruct and please all who may attend-

"THE KICKLEBURYS ON THE RHINE" is now complete, at five cents, at the New-Yorker of fice, 100 Nassau-st.

THE HOMESTEAD ART-UNION .- A meeting of the members of this institution took place on Satur-day night, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The meeting was large and respectable, and after some discussion of Committee of twenty-five members was appointed, to take nto consideration the mode of distributing the property. and to report within five days, either through the papers or at a meeting of the subscribers. The proceedings passed off harmoniously, and all appeared satisfied. We trust some mode will be adopted which has no affinity to Lottery or other Gambling.

POEM AT THE CLINTON HALL.—Mr. Park Benjamin's humorous poem on "The Age of Gold," postponed last Friday, will be delivered this (Tuesday) evening, at Clinton Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. Go, reader, and be entertained

MRS. LESDERNIER'S Readings from Shatspere and the American Poets will be given at the Stuyvesent lustitute this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, fifty cents, to be obtained at the door.

GRAND LARCENY .- A woman named Jane Winslow, was arrested on Sanday night, charged with stealing a diamond breast pit, valued at \$500, from a man named Daniel Estelle, who met the accused in Duanest on Sunday evening, and while engaged in conversation with her, she is alleged to have stolen the pin from his scarf. The property was not found. The accused was locked up for examination.

STABBED IN THE STREET .- A young man ramed John Sims was found on Sunday night lying on the sidewalk in Avenue A, near Fourth-st Insensible from a wound inflicted in his site with a dirk hife, by some per-son unknown. Dr. Budd dressed the wound and he was sent to the hospital. A person was seen conversing with him a short time previous to his being found, who has, how-ever, excaped.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY IN THE FIRST Degree, James Wilson was arested at an early hour yesterday morning by the Tenth Ward Police, charged with attempting to enter the dwelling of G. M. Church, No. 100 Forsythest, by cutting the glass from a rear basement window. He was caught in the act and committed for trial in default of \$1,000 ball.

Suspicion of GRAND LARCENY-James Wilson was yealerday arrested on sospicion of stealing properly to the value of \$22, belonging to Daniel Estelle of the Fifth Ward. Held for examination... Andrew McGarrick was also are ested on suspicion of stealing property to the value of \$30, from Mrs. Bewell, residing in Eighthav. He was held for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A man named George Steine, was arrested on Sunday evening, charged with assaulting a female named Adelia Overton, in the Ilth Ward, robbing her of a purse containing \$2.75. He was held for examination.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE .- The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at a house in Twenty-fifth-at west of Ninth av., upon the body of a woman named Ann Kennedy, whose death was caused by intemperance and exposure. Yerdict accordingly.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- Alex. Patterson while in a deranged state of mind, jumped into the dock at Pier No. 8, North River, and was nearly drowned, when rescued by one of the lat Ward police.

ROBBERT OF A CALIFORNIAN .- Elizabeth ROBBERT OF A ALTHORNIAN.—Edizades at No. 23 Themes et., and John Battin, a lounger at the house, were yesterday arrested by officer O'Keefe and Magnes, charged with having on Friday night last, stolen shout \$440 worth of gold dust, together with a valuable watch, belonging to a lat by arrived Californian who stopped at the house for the night. His property was placed in his room, and while he was visiting the landlady, the man Bautin it is alleged, entered his room and stole his property. The parties were committed to prison for examination.

#### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

VISIT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUN-TEERS.-About ten o'clock yesterday morning the remnant of the regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, who had served in Mexico, visited this City, under escort of the American Rifles, Capt. Moody, and were received on landing, by th Washington Life Guards, Capt. Wm. H. Sharp, with th usual military honors. They were then eacorted to the Navy yard, whence they marched to the City Hall and proceeded to the Governor's Room, where Gen. H. B. Duryea welcomed them on behalf of the city, in an appropriate address, which was handsomely responded to by Capt. Poore, of the Volunteers. From thence they repaired to the large hall at the entrance to the "Military Garden on Joralemon- t., where they partook of a collation. The military evolutions of the Volunteers in front of the Hall were executed in an admirable manner, and though the rain fell in torrents an unusually large collection of people had assembled to witness their maneuvers.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE COM MANDANT OF THE NANY YARD.—The recent order of the Commandant of the U.S. Navy Yard at this Station for bidding visiters from entering that inclosure, was brough up in the Board of A'dermen last evening, and the follow resolution passed by a large majority

ing resonation passed by a large majority:

"Resolved, That the recent order of the Commodore of the United States Navy Yard at this station is a step, in the opinion of this Common Council, uncalled for, and that His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Navy, and request that our citizens may be, as heretofore, allowed to visit the Yard, unless some very urgent reasons be assigned."

CITY MORTALITY .- Dr. M. Wendell, Health officer, reports the following list of mortality in the city of Brooklyn for the week ending Feb. 22, 1851 of Brooklyn for the week ending \$e0. 22, 1831;
Of Apoplexy, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Scaled, 1; Cancer, 1;
Consumption, 7; Convuisions, 4; Croup, 2; Congestion
of the brain, 3; Congestion of the lungs, 3; Deblitty, 1;
Dropsy in the bead, 3; Dysentery, 1; Billous fever, 2; Puerperal do., 1; Scariet do., 7; Typhoid do., 1; Inflammation
of the brain, 1; Do. of the bowels, 4; Do. the lungs, 4; Do.
of the womb, 1; Marasemis, 3; Mesales, 2; Mortification, 1;
Old age, 1; Stillborn, 3; Varioloid, 2.
Males, 31; females, 31; adults, 16; children 46. Total 62.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND .- PO-LICE.—The Mayor, last evening, returned with his objections, the resolution adopted at the lest regular sitting of the Board, appropriating the sum of \$500 to the Fire Department Wilcows and Orphans Fund, on the ground of its illegality: also, the same resolutions passed at the same season, which authorized an addition of twelve policeman to the Third Police District, because it would be an augmentation of the number originally introduced. to the Third roller basis, declared, included for the city a large. The objections were sustained; and a resolution was immediately afterwards adopted, praying the Legisa ture for the passage of a law authorizing a grant of \$50 for the Fire Department Fund.

MARTYRS' MONUMENT-A communication was presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening and referred to the Committee on Lands and Piaces, asking for a plot of ground in the most elevated part of Washington Park, (Fort Greene), for the erection of a Monumeht in commemoration of the Martyrs who died in the Prison-ships of the Revolution.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- This body met at the County Jail vesterday afternoon, but nothing beyond the usual routine of Business was transacted, and they soon adjourned.

CORPORATION NEWSPAPERS .- The Comn on Counuit last evening designated The Daily Eagle and The Daily Freeman as the Corporation Newspapers.

#### PHILADELPHIA. Accident-Markets.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. St. Last evening, a man named Carson, aged 45 years, and a native of England, fell down stairs in the tavern of James Pallet, No. 61 South-Water-st. and broke his neck. At the time of

Water st. and broke his neck. At the time of the occurrence, Carson was intoxicated.

The rain to-day has materially retarded wharf operations and there has been but little business doing. Cottox is in limited request at former rates. Bank is held firmly at 834 pt un for No. I, but no further sales have been reported. The Flotz market is quiet. Sales of 500 bbls good brands for shipment at 4 50 pt bbl, at which holders are firm. Sales for city consumption in lots, within range of 4 50 at 51 for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher rates. Ryz Flotz is held at 3 50, and Corn Meal at 2 74 pt bbl. In Wheat there is little or nothing doing, and prices are unchanged. A sale of Pennsylvania Ryz was made at 60 et 9 bushel, which is a decline. The market is poorly supplied with Corn. Sales of Yellow at 60c in store and 61 gt aftoat. In Oars there is no change. Paovisions of all descriptions are held firmly, and prices of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses are steadily maintained. Whisky is dull. Sales of bbls at 24 and hids at 22c.

Sales of Stocks—First Board—15 Minchill R. 66 spice Sch Nav 8c 8(, (inton.) 5-1; 8, 1900 do. (Intof.) 50; 6 Girard Life and Trust. 24; 820 Read BR. 31 Second Board—2000 City 8., 14 (BR.) 191; 40 Girard Bk. 131; 40 o. 10; 8150 N A Cool., 12; 8 \$400 Read R3, 6.70, 26; 1 Penn RR, 43; \$500 Roring Garden 6a, 63, 101 Morth Canal, 20; 85,000 North Am Cool., 73.

Another Abolition Outrage.—We learned on last night that Mr. J. R. Hamilton of Nicholas Co., who was pursuing a free negro who had who was pursuing a live and a sum of money, over-a from him a horse and a sum of money, overtook him at Ripley and had him arrested. While the constable, who left Mr. H. in charge of the thief, was searching for the horse, the negro, assisted by some Abolitionists, managed to cut the cords with which he was tied, and knocked Mr. H. down. A scuffle ensued for the pistols of Mr. H., in which the chivalrous Free Sollers took no part until the white man had the advantage, when they assisted the negro and allowed him to es-Mr. H. followed him and shot the negro cape. Mr. H. followed him and shot the re-twice, the darkness preventing his capture warrant was taken out for the arrest of Mr. I ilton, but not served. [Maysville (Ky.) Post Boy

ANOTHER EDITOR DISPOSED OF .- James M. Rix, Esq, the Editor of the Coos Democrat, has been nominated by the Dinsmoor (Hunker) 'Democrats' as candidate for Senator in District XII.

# MARRIED

MARRIED

At St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. W. Diller, JOHN A. CORNELL to SARAH, second daughter of James Leffert, Eeq., of Bedford

At New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24, by Yenerable Archdeacon Paston, D.D. Yicar General of the Ducese of Jamaica, W. L. Lieut, Colonel GUSTAVUS LOOMIS, U.S. A., to Mrs. MART ANNE TAMASINE PANTON, O Jamaica, W. L.

At Emira, N.Y., Feb. 19, by Rev. A. Hull, Rector of Trucity Church, JOHN L. LAGRAVE Esq., Marchant, of this city to Mass AZABAH S., daughter of the late Hon. G. B. Saldwin, of Elmira.

In Brooklyn, Feb. 33, FRANK B. aged 11 months, son of James and Jame H. Case dy.
Funeral services at 178 Adams et. on Tuesday afternoon, at heli-last 2 o'clack. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. tirni.

After a short illness, GEORGE W., infant son of Thomas and athlasses Jane Moore, aged one year, two months and twenty five time.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents 400 Grand-si. Tureday sitemes, at 30 circle.

On Sunday, Feb 83, Mr. HENRY M. CONE, aged 34 years.

The friends and sequentianess are respectfully savined to attend the funeral on Thorsday, 27th inst, at 10 clock F.M., at 85 chambles funeral on Thorsday, 27th inst, at 10 clock F.M., at 85 chambles funeral on Thorsday, 27th inst, at 10 clock F.M., at 85 chambles funeral on Thorsday, 27th inst, at 10 clock F.M., at 85 chambles funeral on Thorsday, 27th inst, at 10 clock F.M., at 85 chambles funeral on Thorsday.

the funeral on Thorsday, 37th inst, at 10 clock P.M., at 38 Chamber et in the control of the funeral on Thorsday, 37th inst, at 10 clock P.M., at 38 Chamber et in Penarted this life on Feb. 20, at Wilhacosburgh, L. I. MARIA PELL, in the seventy second year of her age, renet of Aaron Palke, tornerly of Pehann, Waschbester county, n. LYDIA, wife of James I. Butter, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 3 F.M., from the residence of her husband as Court at Brooklyn. On Saturday avaning, Feb. 22, after a short librass, Mrs. PATIENCE EINEN, relict of the late John Lawrence, Esq., in the 73d year of her see.

her sge.

"None knew her but to love her.
None named her but to praise."

The friends of the lamin are invited to attend her funeral on Tussedsy, at 11 c'olock, from her late residence at the foot of Seventy, often of Reat River. Carrages will be in attendance at Union Square at 10 b'clock.

	Weekly Report of Deaths	
	Le City and County of New York, from the 15th day February to the 22d day of February, 1851.	
	n, 16; Women, 75; Boys, 122; Ollis 102-101ai, 50	
be	Kidneys . 1 Dropsy in chest. 2 Indam'n of liver.	

Apoplexy 8 Dysentery 16 Jaundice Asthina 2 Frysipelas 7 Killed or Murd d Arophina 6 Fracture of skull 2 Mailormation Bleeding 5 Fever Marismus Marismus 1 Interm'nt. 2 Marismus 1 Burned or Scald. 1 Puerperal. 8 Mortification Scarlet. 15 Mumps Cancer 1 Typhoid 1 Old Age. 1 Typhus 14 Palsy Colic 1 Heart, Disease of 4 Freemature Birth. 1 Old Ag Heart, Disease o Hooping Cough Inflammation isumption ...56 nvulsions ...29 Plcurisy..... Rheumatism . up ....lungs. anosis..... m'n of brain.

Bowels 10 Small Pox.

Chest 2 Sprue.

Heart 1 Sull born.

Lungs 34 Schirrus.

Stomach 1 Teething.

Throat 1 Variotid.

Womb 1 Unknown. Debility.......... Delirium Trem... Diarrhea......

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hancor and Reaver sts. The anticipated Duel at Washington.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 24. Stanly and Inge, it is said, have gone out to fight a duel this morning. Stanly is accompanied by Ashe of N. C. as his friend, and Inge by Brown of Miss. None of the parties have been in the House to-day.

Duel Between Stanly and Ince.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, Monday, Feb. 24. Messis. STANLY and INGE had a meeting in Maryland this afternoon. After one

harmless shot the difficulty was arranged. Duel between Inge and Stanly.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 14.

Stanly and Inge had a hostile meeting this morning at 10 o'clock, somewhere beyond the District line. After an exchange of shots, through the interference of seconds, mutual explanations were entered into, and the parties became reconsided and returned to the size. ciled and returned to the city. Stanly was at-tended by his colleague William S. Ashe and William Cost Johnson, Maryland: Inge by Gov. Brown and Jefferson Davis of Miss. The fortunate termination of this affair gives unalloyed sat-

Washington Items.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 24.
Sefor Marcoletta, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua was officially presented

to the President on Saturday.

A California Gold Medal was presented to the Hon. Henry Clay on Saturday, by the Hon Edward Gilbert, on behalf of some of his Consti-tuents and Friends, and the Hon Lewis C. Levin presented him on Saturday night with a Silver Salver and Pitchers in the name of his Con

The city and county of Philadelphia Naval Medical Board, recently convened at Philadelphia, report the following Assistant Surgeons as qualified for promotion—Robert T. Macoun, William C. Herris, and Henry O. Mayo; and the following candidates qualified for admission as Assistant

Surgeons:

Semi T. Cowes, Portsmouth, N.H.; Jacob S. Dungan Philad; Geo. Peck, New York; Charles F. Wais, York, Pa., Jenkins H. Otts, Boston; Frederick Horner, Jr., Warrenton; James B. Whiting, Norfolk: Randolph Harrison, Carlersville, Va.; W. E. Wysham, Baltimore: Albert Thriver, Philad; Thomas Le Page Cronneller, Savage Factory, Md. E. Drayten, Philad; William L. Nichol, Nashville; John C. Coleman, Hahlax, Va.; J. Page Hoplins, Winchester, Va., Richd H. Cowman, Amapolis.

The Turkish Envoy and Suite, Amir Bey, arrived here this morning from his late Western and Southern tour.

### Boston Slave Case-Sult for Damages.

Boston, Monday, Feb 24.

Mr. Hildreth, one of the conductors of the Common wealth, has commenced an action against the Courier, claiming \$5,000 damages for injury done his professional character in the report of Elizur Wright's examination before the United States

Commissioner.

The Mapapoag House, at Dunstable Springs, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening.

## Nomination for the Mayoralty at Buffalo.

On Saturday, the Opposition nominated James
Wadsworth, (Barnburner,) for Mayor, and to day
the Whigs nominated Hiram Barton (Fillmore) for the same office. Mr Barton subsequently de-clined the nomination, and the Convention nomi-nated S. S. Jewett, Esq. in his stead.

Fall of a Ruin-Movements of Jenny Lind.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb 24.
The wall of a ruin of a grist-mill, burnt last week on Concord-st was blown down this after noon, and crushed some small buildings adjoining; and two men with two boys, were buried in the

ruins, and seriously injured.

Jenny Lind has declined to visit Mobile. Stabbing Case in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 24. Richard Grimes, the man who was stabbed at an early hour yesterday morning, died at the Hospital this evening.

Arrest for Passing Counterfelt Money. PAWTUCKET, R. I. Monday, Feb. 24.
A person named William Mann has been ar-

rested here, for passing counterfeit bills on the Phenix Bank, New York.

Extensive Wire Manufactory Burnt. Workester, Monday, Feb 24.

The extensive wire manufactory of Washburn & Co., in this city, was consumed by fire on Sa-

turday evening. Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st | Monday, Feb. 24-8 P.M. Buffal.o-Ther. 37; bar. 29.48; wind SW, and growing ROCHE-TER-It has been a very baid day; rained incessably till about 4 o'clock; wind changed to NW, since which lime it has been growing cold; fine clear night; ther. 39.

ther, 39.

AUURN—Very cloudy and dark and quite warm; ther, 46.

NYRACUSE—It has sained hard all day, and still raining; wind has changed to W; ther, 36.

UTICA—A very unpleasant day; has rained without interruption; wind E; ther, 41; bar, 29 360.

ALBANY—It has rained all day; very unpleasant; wind N; ther, 44; bar, 29 65; mercury 73.

TRCY—A very unpleasant day; it has rained incessantly since this morning early, and no appearance of abating as jet; ther, 43; wind light from the W; river all clear but very high.

XXXIst CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.
Messrs. Seward, Chase, Hamlin and Dayton presented petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table.
Mr. Hunter reported a bill allowing a change in value of silver dollars and its fractional coins.
Mr. Hunter also reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, with some verbal amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill passed.
The bill for the relief of Wm. R. Hart was

The bill for the relief of Wm. B. Hart was taken up, debated, and an engrossment ordered.

The Postage Bill was taken up.

The question pending was on Mr. Dickinson's amendment of several sections, providing for the coinage of copper cents of better metals than now used. After debate the amendment was with-

Mr. Rusk moved various verbal amendments. which were adopted. On motion by Mr. Rusk the 3d section of his substitute providing for the coinage of a three cent piece was stricken out. The Rusk substitute as amended was then adopt ed in Neu of the House bill.

The bill as amended was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Gwin moved to amend by striking out the words, "That letter postage for every distance exceeding three thousand miles be double those rates." Lost. Mr. Gwin urged that the friends of cheap postage should vote down Rusk's bill and

adhere to the House bill.

Mr. Dickinson renewed his amendment that weekly papers shall circulate free of postage within the County where published.

Messrs. Cass and Dickinson supported the

Amendment adopted-Yeas, 23; Nays, 19. Mr. Saward renewed his amendment, providing for post routes in cities and places of deposit or letters and carriers to convey letters to Post

Office. Adopted.
Mr. Chase moved to reduce the maximum weight of newspapers from three to two ounces

weight of newspapers from three to two ounces.

Lost.

Mr. Smith opposed the House Bill, as too great an experiment and likely to place the Post Office Department in irretrievable bankruptcy.

Mr. Gwin followed in favor of a uniform rate of three cents. If the Rusk bill be adopted by the Senate, cheap postage will be lost this session.

Mr. Hunter was opposed to reducing the rates of postage, as a hazardous experiment, and would prefer Mr. Rusk's bill to the House bill.

Mr. Gwin replied.

Mr. Gwis replied.

The question was then taken on adopting Rusk's bill in fieu of the House bill, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 31, Nays 18. Engrossment or-Mr. BORLAND and others, desiring to speak on

the passage of the Bill, it was laid over.
The most material differences between Rusk's
Bill and the House Bill are: Rusk's Bill provides three cents when pre-paid, five cents when not pre-paid, on letters less than half an ounce, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles double these rates. Instead of a uniform miles double these rates. Instead of a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers, it provides a tariff postage from five cents to twenty five cents per quarter for weekly papers, according to distances; semi weeklies to pay double, tri weeklies triple, and dailies five times these rates.

The Senate took up the President's Message and motion to refer it.

Mr. Research descentages in Ros.

Mr. BERRIEN denounced the occurrence in Boston as the result of preconcerted action by whites and blacks combined, to defeat this law. He reviewed the whole subject of the Fugitive Slave provision of the Constitution, laws of Congress, legislation of Free States, and decisions by Su-

preme Court on the subject. He believed the law had been executed everywhere excepting Boston. He took up the subject of Abolition Societies in the Free States and contended that as there was nothing for such Societies to operate on in their own States their direct tendency was to cause disturbance in sister States, and should be put down by the States themselves. Such conduct, if States were not united, would be a violation of the Laws of Nations and would be the cause of hostilities. The United States had, by law, prohibited Americans from interfering in Canadian and Texas revolutions, and persons were now on trial in the South for alleged viola-tion of the laws prohibiting our citizens from interfering with or disturbing political revolutions of Foreign Nations. If Abolition Societies would be Foreign Nations. If Abolition Societies would be causes of hostilities in case the States were foreign to each other, how much stronger was the necessity and propriety of the States of the Union, by their individual legislation, repressing this species of agitation. He advocated that the President be armed with power sufficient to enforce the laws. If the people of the Free States should refuse to allow the law to be enforced and reject all appeals in behalf of those just relations which should exist between the States, hostile legislashould exist between the States, hostile legisla-tion must ensue and the result will be the destruction of the Union.

Mr. Dickinson believed it to be the duty of the Free States to legislate for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that they should provide for the summary punishment of any man who would obstruct its execution.

Mr HHETT did not believe the law would be enforced, or had been enforced. He did not think it could be—and, judging from the concluding re-marks of the Senator from Georgia, he did not be

lieve it could be executed. Mr. BERRIEN begged the Senator not to draw any such inference from his remarks. Mr. REETT did not believe the Law could be executed even with all the power and force of Government. He did not believe any Law could be executed unless the sentiment of the People among whom it was to be executed was in unison with the execution of the Law. It could not be executed among a people where there was a formidable minority opposed to it. Forcible re-sistance might not take place, but it could be evaded by swelling costs-by counter-suits-by concesling the Fugitive to enable him to avoid process, and by false swearing. The Law had not been executed. It was stated that there were 7,000 Fugitives in the Free States, and in the last 9 months some 10 or 15 only had been re-captured. He thought the South had lost her grist Remedy, which was in the Constitution, by taking the one proposed by Acts of Congress. He read from the Constitution the two clauses— One. That Fugitives from Labor shall be de-One. That Fugitives from Labor shall be de-livered up. The other, That Fagitives from Justice shall be delivered up on demand by the Executive. The Constitution contained no provision granting Congress the power to exe-cute these claims. Congress had no powers but those expressly granted. He considered that these two claims were to be executed by the States the meelves, and not by Congress. Every other clause which gave Congress power contained express provision to that effect. Who could doubt but the acts of 1795, 1793 and of 1850, for the delivery of Fugitives, were wholly unconsti-tutional? If left to the States, the Constitution would have been executed. Provision could have been made with them, as was done with Great Britain, that slaves should be returned or she should pay for them. She did pay for them. The same could be done with the Free States. They some could be done with the Free States. They would have been obliged to have given up these Fugitives or pay for them, and if they relused we would hold out to them the alternative—deliver the Fogitive or dissolve the Union. He read the acts of 1793 for the delivery of Fugitive Slaves and for the rendition of Fugitives from Justice, and contended that they were wholly unconstitutional, for Congress had nothing to do with the execution of either of these claims, the duty of executing them being wholly with the several States. He read, also, from with the several States. He read, also, from the decision of the Supreme Court, maintain-ing the Constitutionality of these acts, and condemned that decision as false logic and real consolidation doctrine. His readings of history taught him that the Judiciary never yet have in-terfered between encroachments of power and the people. The Supreme Court never j. Legislature. demned the usurpation of power by Legislature. The Alien and Sedition Laws, the Acts for the Linited States, and the Bankrupt

these laws, have everything their own way, and they doubtless would prefer to have an army sent to Beston, to have the militia of other States march in, and by the strong arm of the General Government ush a Sovereignty; but if this law were not an act of Congress, if the execution of this clause were left to the States who rightfully possessed it, the South could say to the North: There is the Constitution, your duty is a plain one, execute it, or we dissolve the Union. The Union would be in the bands of the North. The friends of the Abolithe bands of the North. The friends of the Aboli-tionists were those who were in action and policy, urging a consolidation of power. The Senator whose seat he occupied years ago, told the then Senator from Massachusetts, that the inevitable result of his policy was to create a power at the North, which once aroused, would ostracise hose who raised it, and well it was that that adividual was at the other end of the Avenue, for if individual was at the other end of the Avenue, for in he were now before his Legislature, he would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. He repudiated those who were in favor of Consolidation, were friends of Abolitionists, who were constantly enlarging the powers of Government. He cited the acts of the last Session as a great act of consolidation by which the South was ignominously stript of all her share in the acquired possessions. The South took the equal part in conquering those stript of all her share in the acquired possessions. The South took the equal part in conquering those rich lands, and Congress excluded the South, but threw them open to Abolitionists, Foreigners of every Tongue, and then to Convicts from Botany Bay. After passing these acts of consolidation, you then cried out, All hail! peace and concord reign! You now propose to arm the President to enforce the laws by placing the military of the United States under the command of a Deputy Marshal. This was not the way to strengthen the bonds of the Union. Act after act is weakening the bonds of the Union, and the effect will be to create two People, hating and is weakening the bonds of the Union, and the effect will be to create two People, hating and frowning at each other. All fraternal feeling for the North had ceased in the State that he represented. He then alluded to the Democratic party, its course at the last Session, and condemned that course. He had been for twenty years endeavoring to place the Democratic party on the true Republican platform. If this march of consolidation were onward, the wheel of the Union would go on taking power till it would become so beavy that it would fall with a mighty crash.

Mr. Clar said that when the Message was received from the President, he rose to express his

Mr. Char said that when the Message was received from the President, he rose to express his satisfaction with it, which satisfaction, he was sure, would be felt by all except ultras North and South. He anticipated no such discussion as had taken place. He introduced no such discussion as had taken place. The Senator of South Carolina had gravely informed the Senate that Congress had no powers, except those granted by the Constitution. A lawyer once was stating the same fundamental doctrines, and was proceeding to show they had existed from the time of Moses, when the Chief Justice blandly told him the Court was presumed to know something. The senator from the United States should presume Court was presumed to know something. The cenator from the United States should presume the Senate knew something. He then examined the Constitution, and argued at length that Congress had full power to execute any provision of it. The Senator had spoken of Consolidationists Federalists ruining the country. This was fault of the Senator's whole school. They the fault of the Senator's whole school. They hay down what they consider the powers of Congress, and any one who differs from them, is for consolidation. No one but the Senators of South Carolina and Ohio, (Rhett and Chase), doubt the power of Congress on this subject, and against these were the Congress of 1793, 1850, and the Supreme Court. The Senator and his friends talk of stretching the Constitution, as if they were judges to decide how far was stretching and how far not. What weak erring man will dare rise and declare that this or that is the meaning of the far not. What weak erring man will dare rise and declare that this or that is the meaning of the Constitution, when the wisdom of the country have repeatedly acted differently? The Senator talked of being a "State's right man." Whenever he heard these gentry rise and talk of being "State's right men," he felt as Junius said he always did when he saw a Scotchman smile. Laughter). Ask those who deny existence of any power, nuless expressly in the Constitution, where power, unless expressly in the Constitution, where was the power of the State to nullify acts of the Union or to secode?

Mr. RHETT said he would like to know if he could reply to those remarks after the Senator was done?

There being a desire expressed to have a v. te. Mr. CLAY said he also desired a vote on this sab ject at once, but whenever the Senator desired it he was ready to meet him in argument on these topics. He then enlarged on the production, and Boston and replied to Messrs. Chase, Mason, and others.

JOHN DAVIS followed, denying that this case was one calling for the exercise of extraordinary

powers.
Mr. Downs replied to Mr. Rhett about the Democratic party abandoning the true platform — South Carolina was no model for the Democratic

Messrs. JEFF. DAVIS and Downs continued the debate, and then (6) o'clock) the Message was re-ferred—Yeas 34, Nays none. Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After refusing by yeas and nays, to call the House, Mr. BAYLY's motion to reconsider the vote, by which the Fortification bill was rejected on Saturday, was laid on the table-Yeas, 101; Nays, 7. So this bill was defeated.

Mr. BAYLY moved that the rule which allows five minutes' debate on amendments after the general discussion is closed be suspended for the balance of the session.

The House refused to suspend the rules to en tertain the proposition—100 to 88—and went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropri-

ation Bill.

Mr. Bayly gave notice that he should again, tomorrow, make an effort to suspend the five
minutes rule. Last session, he said, ten or eleven
days elapsed before the Civil and Diplomatic Bill days elapsed before the Civil and Diplomatic Bill passed, after the general debate closed—they having, then, the five minutes rule. Unless, therefore, the rule be now suspended, this and the Army and Navy bills would fail, and an extra session would become inevitable. He relieved himself of all responsibility.

Mr. McClernand spoke an hour against the ladest the Bill for Franch Spollations.

Mr. MCCLERNAND spoke an hour against the Indemnity Bill for French Spoliations.

The Committee rose, when, on motion of Mr. VINTON, the resolution was adopted to close general debate in thirty minutes. The House again went into Committee, when Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, made remarks in favor of several lines of steamers connecting with all parts of the world, including Africa. England, he was told, was quietly laying the keels of vessels deatined to com-mand the trade of the Pacific Ocean, and to trade

with Western Africa.
Mr. John A. King replied to Mr. McCleroand. favor of French Spoliations bill.

The first clause of the bill appropriating eight oundred and thirty five thousand and forty dollars or compensation and mileage of members of Congress, was amended after debate, requiring that mileage shall be computed on the usual route, reported by the Post-Office books, by which the mails are transported from the Capital to the residence of the members, and provided that no member residing east of the Rocky Mountains shall receive more than two thousand, nor shall any Senator receive mileage from any session of the Senate which may be called to meet within thirty days after the adjournment of both Houses, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has actually been undertaken—other amendments were acted on and the House took arecess at half-

past three to six o'clock.

At the time for reassembling there was no quorum. Upon the call of the House, fifty-three Members answered to their names. The doors were closed and the roll was again called and excuses heard for absentees. Three fourths of an hour were consumed, when all further proceed-ings in the call were dispensed with. The Mem-bers outside now came in and there was supposed to be a quorum.

Mr. BAYLY moved to suspend the rule which

allows five minutes debate on amendments to apply to this bill—the Civil and Diplomatic bill. Unimportant amendments were acted on.
On the motion of Mr. McClernand, the Commissioner for the settlement claims under the Conven-

tion with Brazil, was extended a year longer,

tion with Brazil, was extended a year longer, after the lat of March next.

When the clause approaching for the Philadelphia mint was read. Mr. Phenxix offered an amendment, that if the Corporation of New York shall, on or before the first of June, '52, provide buildings suitable for a Mint, and give the same to be lived States from of charge, so long as it may the United States free of charge, so long as it may be used for a Mint, it shall be the duty of the Secre be used for a Mint, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the President to cause to be removed to said buildings the office and machinery, and other appartenances of the Mint at Philadelphia, and all laws for the Government of the Mint at Philadelphia shall be applicable to the Mint in New-York.

Mr. Tombs and Jones raised a point of order— The amendment was clearly against existing

The Chairman decided the amendment out of

Mr. Phonix appealed and the decision of the Chair was sustained—Ayes 77—Nays 44.
Two thirds of the bill was disposed of when the Committees rose at quarter past nine and the

House adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 24.

Of Orsamus Bushnell, for Docks in the Sixth and Tenth Wards of Brooklyn; for a Revision of the Tax Laws.

The law to remodel the Militia Laws being under consideration and the first section being before the Senate as follows.

Section 1.—Every able-bodied White Male Citizen resident in this State who is, or shall be, of the age of 21 years and under the age of 45 years, shall be enrolled in the Millia.

Mr. GEDDES moved to strike out the word

"White." The vote was not taken.
The bill providing for a new election of Senator in Congress came up. It provided for an election on the first Tuesday in March.

Mr. Beekman addressed the Committee. He read the proceedings of the Whig General Committee and the Young Men's General Committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed that they addressed the committee of New York City, and claimed the committee of New York City, dressed themselves to his colleagues and himself. He thought they expressed the views of the people of New York. He avowed his determination to continue and persevere in the course which he had already taken. He likened Mr. Fish's position to that hinted at in a recent carietyre as both lish and flesh. A Candidate for Fish's position to that binted at in a recent carricature as both fish and flesh. A Candidate for the office of U.S. Senator should show his position so as that it could be fully understood. He feared that Mr. Fish, if elected to the U.S. Senate, would be influenced and united to abolition

Mr. GEDDES addressed the Senate in reply.

ASSEMBLY—PETITIONS.

By Mr. Mann, to stay Collection of Rents in certain cases; six against par redemption in the cities of New York or Albany; for an amendment of the Assessment laws; of the Mayor, &c. of Brooklyn, for Amendment of Charter; of the Mayor, &c. of New Pork, asking for the passage of a law relative to Justices Courts and the division of the Sixth District; five from citizens of of a law relative to Justices Courts and the division of the Sixth District; five from citizens of New York, for the Abolition of Capital Punushment; for Homestead Exemption; of Ladies and Gentlemen of City of New York, asking that the Ladies may be allowed the same privileges as are secured to mankind; three of citizens of New York to Exemption; York, to Exempt Burying grounds from Taxation; two to protect the free citizens of this State, un-der adequate penalties; to give a Fugitive Slave-the right of Trial by Jury; against the passage of

the proposed Pilot Law.

Mr. Bishor, from the Committee on Privileges, reported unfavorably on the petitions asking that it may be made a penal offense to confine fugitive slaves in any of the County Jails in case of arrest.

Mr. WARD of N. Y., reported favorably to the bill for the incorporation of the Society for Friend-

Mr. BACKHOUSE reported a bill vesting in the United States a title to certain lands in the City of Brooklyn. Referred.

The Committee of the Whole then took up the different bills relative to Free Schools in this State. After some time spent therein the Committee reasonated progress.

mittee rose and reported progress. Mexican Claims-Washington, Friday, MEXICAN CLAIMS—Washington, Friday, Feb. 21—The Board met—present all the members. In the claim of Elisha Copeland and others, decided on the oth, Mr. Fletcher Webster, coursel for the claimants, made a motion for leave to introduce fresh teadmony, and for a reopening of the case thereto. The memorial of Henry May, administrator of Wm. A. Siacum, deceased, claiming payment for a cargo of goods sold to a merchant, being payment for a cargo of goods sold to a merchant, being payment for a cargo of goods sold to a merchant, being asken up for consideration, together with the proofs and adventuents connected there with the Board came to an option that the claim is not valid against the Republic of Mexico, and the same was not allowed.

Saturday, Feb. 22.—Present all the members. The cases lately held under examination were resumed and further considered. The Board adjourned.

LAND WARRANTS .- Mr. G. F. Lewis has established an office in this City, as well as in Detroit.-The Tribune says of him :

The Tribune says of him:

We were vesterday shown, by Mr. G. F. Lewis, Land Agen of this City, a Land Warrant, issued under the act of Agen of this City, a Land Warrant, issued under the act of Agen of this City, a Land Warrant is beautifully designed, with Mexican and the maces of Henry Ciay, and Geo. Cass.—an admirable eton on borseback, a Farmer with scythe, and a Soldier at re. "Omptness on the part of Mr Lewis," 27," an evident of a "Omptness on the part of Mr Lewis, in performing his duty to nergetic, too, as well as prompt Mr. L. is a prompt man; and Exchange Office He may be found at his Bana. Ing and Exchange Office utder the Merchants' Bana ing and Exchange Office. urder the Merchants Bank in this "ity, where he will at tend to any who may call. Land Warrants, back pay, &c. obtained. See his Card. | Cleveland T. ue Democrat.

#### The "Rochester Knockings" Expose 1. Phelps House, Burrano, Friday, Feb. 21. To the Editors of The Tribune :

Knowing that you have taken much interest in

the "Rochester Knockings," so called, and believ

ing that you, together with thousands of others, have been grossly deceived by certain members of the Fox Family, I feel it my duty to make to you this communication. You will have noticed an article in the Buffalo Commercial of the 17th inst. headed "Exposition of the Rochester Knockings," to which my name, in company with those of Prof's. Flint and Coventry, is appended. I need not go over the ground there occupied, nor repeat the mode of removing by which the results were arrived at, nor describe more fully the particulars of the case of Mrs. P. who has the power of producing the same sounds, and by which, the truth of our position was demonstrated. You will also have noticed in the same paper of the 18th a "Card" from Mrs. Fish and Miss M. Fox inviting us to test the truth of our theory, and deaying the charge of their being impostors. On the evening of the 18th, we accordingly attended at their rooms, in compliance with the above invitation.—Some eight or ten individuals, including three ladies, friends of Mrs. Fish and Miss F. were present, and at our request, Mr. N. Rogers of the Phelps House, Mr. Marshall, Attorney at Law and Judge Stow. The preliminaries being arranged, we asked "whether the "Spirits" would be present and communicate with us through the evening." After an interval of a minuteor so, "raps" were heard, and continued in quick succession for some time, which Mrs. Fish declared to be an from Mrs. Fish and Miss M. Fox inviting us to some time, which Mrs. Fish declared to be an affirmative answer. This was repeated, so that there would be no mistake as to the willingness on the part of the Spirits to accommodate us. This being settled, Mrs. Fish and Miss Fox were requested to be seated on chairs, their limbs extended and their heels reating on cushions. The reasons for placing them in this position were stated, viz: That we believed, in order that the raps should be heard, that the feet should have some solid support, serving as a fulcrum; clear the contraction of the muscles of the leg would not throw the bone (head of tibia) out of place; or if so, no sound would be heard, unless the concussion or vibration which would be thus produced, could be communicated to time, which Mrs. Fish declared to be an less the concussion or vibration which would be thus produced, could be communicated to some sonorous or vibrating body. While thus seated, more than fifty minutes clapsed, during which no "raps" were heard, though the "Spirits" were urged and called upon by Mrs. F. to "manifest" themselves. A part of this time, Miss Fox was allowed to seat herself on the sofa, her limbs and feet resting on the cushions of the same. No sounds having been cushions of the same. No sounds having been heard, it was suggested that the ladies be allowed to take any position they pleased, and see if any "raps" were then heard. Accordingly they scated themselves on the sofa, their feet resding on the floor, when immediately a loud succession of "raps" followed, and continued for several minutes. He then proposed to try another test: so, seating ourselves before the ladies, we grasped each of their knees firmly, so as to prevent any lateral movement of the bones; the "raps" immediately ceased, and were not heard while the knees were thus held, except near the close of the experiment, which continued once forty minutes, when two slight sounds were heard, on slightly relaxing my grasp, while at the same time I distinctly left the heads of the bones grating on each other, and the muscles contracting, which, though a very positive kind of evidence to me, I am aware 1s not so satisfactory to bystanders.

and the intecles contracting, which, though a very point. Aind of evidence to me, I am aware is not so satisfactory to bystanders.

I should state that our hands were removed several times from the knees during the trial and "raps" were always heard during the interval of removal. At the close of the sturing, which continued till past II o'clock, Miss Fox was much affected and shed many tears, which excited much sympathy on the part of some of the gentlemen present. I need not add that our position was triumphantly sustained, and that public opinion here is now almost universally on our side.

On the evening of the 19th a party of ladies and gentlemen met at it e house of Prof. F., when Mrs. P., the lady whom we accidentally discovered to have the power of "rappings" in her knees, was present. During the evening all the phenomena of the "Rochester Knockings" were produced, the sounds being exectly similar in character and degree to those produced by the Foxes. I should state, perhaps, that the sounds are produced, not as first suggested, by the muscles inserted into the upper and inner side of the large bone of the leg (the tibia) near the kneedoint, being brough into action so as to move the upper surface of the thing hose, (the femor.) giving rise to a partial lateral cisiocation." (Commercial Adsertiver, Feb. 17.) but the partial dislocation constats in the movement of the tibia outward, partly occasioned, I believe, by pressure on the loot, there being great relax ation of the ling ments about the kneedoint; but chiefly by the action of the muscles of the leg below the knee. At least this is the fact with regard to Mrs. P., for by placing the hand on the side of the joint, the bone can be feit, at the instant the loud double rap is heard, silpping out laterally, and as suddenly slipping back again; sithough, by an effort of the will, it can be made to the bone can be self, at the instant the food couple say a heard, slipping out laterally, and as suddenly slipping back again; although, by an effort of the will, it can be made is glude back noiselessly, so that only one "ray" is heard But this can be repeated in pretty rapid succession for a long time, although it requires evidently considerable prac-tice to attain great skill in this new and hitherto mysterious

But this can be repeated in pretty rapid succession for a long time, although it requires evidently considerable practice to attain great skill in this new and hitherto mysterious art.

You may very naturally ask why has not this physiological phenomenon been known to physicians before? I asswer that it has, so far as the smaller joints are concerned. Every person, simost, can snap the finger-joints: many, also, as Mr. Burr, can snap their toe joints, and some their ankies, producing a pretty toud "rap" when placed in contact with some sonorous body; but the same phenomenon is very seldom met with in the larger joints, as the knoe and when it is, it has escaped particular observation, and not been made known to physicians, as it neither requires, perhaps, nor admits of medical aid.

But it may be said by some that the above explanation is not altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as these "rappingy" are teard in different parts of the room at the same time; or sometimes on the table, then the door, then the wells of the room, and at a distance from the "rappers," &c. After spending several hours a day for three days, with Mrs. Fish and Miss F., during which the "rappers," &c. after spending several hours a day for three days, with Mrs. Fish and Miss F., during which the "rappers," &c. after should be seen to proceed from the door, unless Miss F. was near enough to touch it with her heel; nor did the sounds seem to proceed from the door, unless Miss F. was near enough to the leg of the table to touch it with her foot; but generally they proceeded from the shelle, unless she was near enough to the leg of the table to touch it with her foot; but generally they proceeded from the shelle, unless she was near enough to the leg of the table to touch it with her foot; but generally they proceeded from the shelle, unless she was near enough to the leg of the table to touch it with her foot; but generally they proceeded from the shelle would with the placed her foot against one of the remained by the foot of the confusion an

chies are well known to scientific musicians, and they are occasionally illustrated in rooms where these "raps" are produced.

Third. Sounds, however, can strictly be said to be propagated, only, by vibrations of conduction, and in this way, gazed, only, by vibrations of conduction, and in this way, for the most part, are the sounds produced by the "rape for the most part, are the sounds produced by the "rape for the most part, are the sound, in consequence of the resting solely on the floor, the sound, in consequence of the resting solely on the floor, the sound, in consequence of the resting solely on the floor, the sound, in consequence of the resting solely on the floor, the sound, the floor in every direction, it is almost impossible to decide, where they are most tolerne. Those having a nice musical ear, can generally locate them diredy in her victing; but, if the attention is drawn to another part of the room, then, as in the case of ventrioquism, the sound seems to proceed thence. This power of distinguishing the direction of sounds, it is well known, is chiefly acquired by habit, and varies exceedingly in different todividuals. Thus, when these "raps" have been heard. I have often known them to be located in different parts of the room by different persons present. We judge of the direction of sound chiefly, if not altogether, by the relative intensity of the impressions produced by the two ears respectively.

If the sounds, then, be produced unier circumstances where the same impression is made on both ears, or and they are the sounds then, be produced unier circumstances where the same impression is made on both ears, or and tory nerves, then we are wholly unable to designate from what quarter they come. This often happens in a small room, where there are many vibrating bodies, when these muffled "raps" are heard, although we have generally been able, by close attention, to locate them in the vicinity on the loudness or fainness of the sound, if we have no other indications to guide us. When we are e